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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The "ozone hole" over the Antarctic may be caused by chemical interactions, according to scientists who traveled there to investigate. Story on Page 4.

Concern over the quality of instruction is prompting universities to provide more training for teaching assistants. Story on Page 9.

Programs to assess the language ability of foreign-born teaching assistants are proving to be politically sensitive. Story on Page 9.

President Reagan has signed legislation to extend the Higher Education Act. Story on Page 18.

Both candidates for governor of Idaho have pledged to increase financial support for the state's universities. Story on Page 18.

A chart showing how higher education fared in the 99th Congress appears on Page 19.

David Kline specializes in thawing out frozen U.S. corporate assets overseas and turning them into charitable gifts. Story on Page 31.

The outside income of college coaches—such as "consulting fees" from athletic-shoe manufacturers—is likely to be the big topic of debate at January's N.C.A.A. convention. Stories on Page 37.

A lawsuit was filed last week challenging the University of Colorado's drug-testing program for athletes. Story on Page 37.

Student organizations at the University of Cape Town rejected the legitimacy of a commission investigating violent protests there. Story on Page 41.

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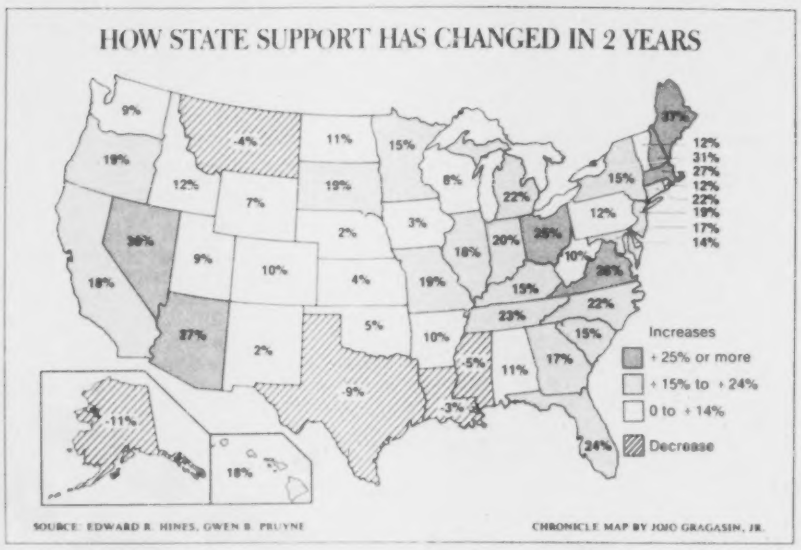
HOW STATE SUPPORT HAS CHANGED IN 2 YEARS
Increases
+ 25% or more
+ 15% to + 24%
0 to + 14%
Decrease
SOURCE: EDWARD R. HINES, GWEN B. PRUYNE
CHRONICLE MAP BY JOJO GRAGASIN, JR.

'Chambers' Figures, Out this Week, Are Widely Used, Often Misused

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Julie Belaga, a Republican who is running for Governor of Connecticut, has been complaining that, among the 50 states, hers ranked 41st last year in appropriations per capita for higher education. Connecticut should do better, she says, and she plans to make that point a key part of her criticism of incumbent Democratic Gov. William A. O'Neill in a major speech on higher education just before Election Day.

Governor O'Neill, for his part, points out that Connecticut ranked 19th last year in percentage increase in appropriations for higher education over two years.

Both of them are using accurate figures. Their disagreement is similar to dozens of others across the country. When it comes to using numbers to depict state spending on higher education, it is possible to find a valid statistic that will support just about any point of view, experts say.

Probably the most eagerly anticipated—and most frequently misused—figures on state spending are those released annually by the the Illinois State University Center for Higher Education.

This year's edition is out this week.

The report is widely cited in political and statistical circles simply as "Chambers," after its founder, the late M. M. Chambers, who was a professor of education at Illinois State University. The analysis includes a breakdown of state spending on each public institution and comparisons to state spending two and ten years earlier.

Basis for Boasting or Complaining

The report is extremely popular with state political and higher-education officials, who like to use its numbers either to boast about how much progress they've made or to complain about how lethargic their state has been.

The release of the numbers can cause bitter disputes.

After South Dakota was ranked 48th in total appropriations last year and 47th per capita, Republican Gov. William J. Janklow held a press conference at which he

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Higher Education Gets $32-Billion in State Funds

Support up 14 pct. in 2 years, but rate of increase slows

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The states will spend over $32-billion in tax revenue on higher education this academic year, up 14 per cent since 1984-85.

That increase, coming on the heels of a two-year gain of 19 per cent last year and of 16 per cent the year before that, marks a slowdown in the growth of state support for colleges and universities. Still, it is more than double the rate of inflation.

This year's figures reflect the uneven economies of the 50 states. Five—Alaska, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Texas—will spend less tax money on college operating budgets this year than they did two years ago, while three—Maine, Nevada, and New Hampshire—will boost such spending by 30 per cent or more.

Edward R. Hines, director of the Illinois State University Center for Higher Education, compiled the appropriations figures. He is carrying on the work of M. M. Chambers, a faculty member at the university who began collecting the appropriations data in 1958 and directed the project until his death last year.

State appropriations for colleges and universities appear in detailed tables beginning on Page 20.

The figures are compared over two years to compensate for year-to-year aberrations.

Mr. Hines said the most significant feature of this year's pattern of state aid was that more money was appropriated for "categorical" purposes.

"Incremental increases in campus operating budgets are giving way to funding for specific programs which are designed to

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Measure Outlawing Forced Retirement at Age 70 to Include Professors in 1994

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

The House and Senate have sent President Reagan legislation that would bar colleges from forcing tenured faculty members to retire at age 70, effective in 1994.

The bill would outlaw mandatory retirement for most workers, including untenured faculty members and other college employees, beginning in 1987. Employers are now allowed to require their workers to step down at age 70.

The President is expected to sign the legislation.

The seven-year exemption for tenured college teachers was not as lengthy as some higher-education officials would have liked. The American Council on Education and several other associations had sought at least a 12-year extension.

They said higher education needed more time to adjust to the new law because so many of the faculty members who were hired to educate the "baby boom" generation are now in their 40's and 50's and won't be ready to retire for at least a decade. Unless college administrators can require college teachers to step down at 70, some say, few younger scholars will be able to find jobs in higher education.

Unions Disagree on the Issue

The issue of mandatory retirement has long been an emotionally divisive one in academe. Some groups, such as the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), say that faculty members should be allowed to work as long as they want. The American Association of University Professors, on the other hand, has opposed both the special exemption for faculty members and the abolition of the mandatory-retirement age, mainly because the group is concerned that young college graduates will have trouble getting jobs unless large numbers of older workers are required to retire at a specific age.

The new legislation also includes a re-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Higher-Education Bills: How Congressmen Voted

A table showing how each member of the 99th Congress voted on key measures of interest to colleges and universities begins on Page 24.

FACT–FILE

State Appropriations for Higher Education

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes qualifying some of the figures. The full report will be available in January from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free of charge to association members and $3.50 for others.

Annual Appropriations

	Appropriations 1986-87 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama	$ 182,529	+12%
Auburn U	104,318	+14%
U of South Alabama	35,889	+14%
Jacksonville St U	15,840	+12%
Troy St U	14,809	+20%
Alabama A&M U	15,148	+36%
Alabama St U	14,958	+37%
U of North Alabama	12,030	+12%
U of Montevallo	8,752	+10%
Livingston U	5,316	+11%
Athens St C	2,715	+9%
Junior colleges	58,550	+11%
Aid to private institutions	2,601	−3%
Student aid	1,224	+2%
Other appropriations	82,215	n/c
Total	**$ 556,894**	**+11%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska	$ 98,213	−16%
Community colleges	45,318	−11%
Student aid	60,000	−2%
Other appropriations	3,555	n/c
Total	**$ 207,086**	**−11%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 208,574	+26%
Arizona St U	154,797	+30%
Northern Arizona U	52,745	+26%
Community colleges	59,905	+25%
Other appropriations	4,055	n/c
Total	**$ 480,076**	**+27%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 163,940	+7%
Arkansas St U	26,942	+13%
U of Central Arkansas	19,402	+6%
Southern Arkansas U	11,750	+11%
Arkansas Tech U	10,846	+10%
Henderson St U	8,649	+5%
Community colleges	20,790	+11%
Student aid	7,747	+32%
Other appropriations	3,116	n/c
Total	**$ 273,183**	**+10%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California		
Los Angeles	$ 403,919	+22%
Berkeley	322,196	+24%
Davis	290,267	+37%
San Diego	181,059	+23%
San Francisco	142,221	+23%
Irvine	140,185	+27%
Santa Barbara	123,557	+25%
Riverside	97,852	+37%
Santa Cruz	66,631	+21%
Administration	35,278	n/c
California St U		
San Diego	113,088	+11%
Long Beach	94,956	+9%
San Jose	87,909	+9%
Northridge	86,121	+11%
San Luis Obispo	81,859	+12%
San Francisco	80,920	+11%
Sacramento	80,607	+13%
Fresno	77,235	+17%
Los Angeles	74,808	+5%
Pomona	71,704	+12%
Fullerton	70,128	+9%
Chico	66,865	+11%
Hayward	50,765	+7%
Humboldt	40,065	+1%
Dominguez Hills	30,702	+2%
San Bernardino	29,034	+22%
Sonoma	28,501	+5%
Bakersfield	21,452	+14%
Stanislaus	21,187	+5%
Other appropriations	212,041	n/c
Community colleges	1,199,057	+8%
Hastings C of Law	11,365	+32%
California Maritime Academy	6,068	+28%
Student aid commission	118,590	+46%
Other appropriations	4,459	n/c
Total	**$4,582,651**	**+18%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado	$ 155,773	+10%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colo, and Ft. Lewis C)	82,812	+14%
U of Northern Colorado	23,221	+6%
Colorado Sch of Mines	10,019	+14%
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	39,427	+5%
Community colleges	55,564	+7%
Occupational education	24,018	+9%
Student aid	24,328	+5%
Other appropriations	7,970	n/c
Total	**$ 423,132**	**+10%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 162,159	+18%
St U System		
Central Connecticut	25,063	+19%
Southern Connecticut	24,896	+18%
Western Connecticut	11,912	+22%
Eastern Connecticut	9,778	25%
Central office	1,761	+46%
Regional community colleges	45,492	+23%
State tech colleges	14,984	+30%
Other appropriations	72,600	n/c
Total	**$ 368,648**	**+22%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 57,661	+14%
Delaware St C	14,564	+14%
Tech & community colleges	21,472	+14%
Other appropriations	3,100	n/c
Total	**$ 96,797**	**+14%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 302,218	+22%
U of South Florida	144,866	+31%
Florida St U	117,801	+19%
Florida International U	56,393	+29%
U of Central Florida	52,470	+27%
Florida Atlantic U	39,867	+27%
Florida A&M U	38,385	+44%
U of West Florida	26,758	+22%
U of North Florida	20,649	+25%
Contracts to private insts	13,499	+25%
Community colleges	392,662	+17%
Student aid	20,705	+24%
Aid to private college students	15,969	+34%
Other appropriations	35,442	n/c
Total	**$1,277,704**	**+24%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 212,756	+15%
Medical C of Georgia	91,296	+11%
Georgia St U	76,295	+14%
Georgia Inst of Tech	72,972	+19%
Georgia Southern C	20,393	+12%
West Georgia C	16,335	+10%
Valdosta St C	15,196	+20%
Kennesaw C	13,240	+53%
Columbus C	12,461	+9%
Southern Tech Inst	10,867	+43%
Fort Valley St C	10,182	+11%
Georgia St C	9,900	+19%
Savannah St C	9,650	+12%
Albany St C	9,617	+9%
Augusta C	9,141	+11%
Armstrong St C	8,036	+7%
Georgia Southwestern C	7,813	+10%
North Georgia C	6,351	+12%
Clayton St C	5,984	+16%
Junior colleges	65,663	+27%
Student aid	1,912	+44%
Other appropriations	27,742	n/c
Total	**$ 714,004**	**+17%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii	$ 197,580	+18%
Other appropriations	45,965	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−22,700	n/c
Total	**$ 220,845**	**+18%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 52,177	+13%
Boise St U	25,957	+9%
Idaho St U	23,160	+16%
Lewis-Clark St C	3,988	+16%
Community colleges	5,815	+11%
Vocational education	13,546	+9%
Student aid	267	0%
Other appropriations	1,120	n/c
Total	**$ 126,030**	**+12%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$ 485,459	+16%
Southern Illinois U	165,218	+17%
Northern Illinois U	79,301	+19%
Illinois St U	59,784	+15%
Western Illinois U	41,995	+16%
Eastern Illinois U	31,943	+18%
Northeastern Illinois U	28,224	+30%
Chicago St U	22,347	+18%
Governors St U	16,166	+10%
Sangamon St U	15,693	+13%
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Community colleges	203,240	+19%
Student aid	141,395	+22%
Other appropriations	99,849	n/c
Total	**$1,390,614**	**+18%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 256,337	+17%
Purdue U	181,046	+20%
Ball St U	74,112	+21%
Indiana St U	51,165	+14%
U of Southern Indiana	7,878	+23%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	39,005	+49%
Vincennes U	15,747	+25%
Student aid	31,956	+32%
Other appropriations	3,286	n/c
Total	**$ 860,532**	**+20%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 141,999	+3%
Iowa St U	129,249	+4%
U of Northern Iowa	41,016	+4%
Board of Regents	461	−1%
Aid to area colleges	68,053	+2%
Student aid	23,832	−2%
Total	**$ 404,610**	**+3%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 133,804	−2%
Kansas St U	86,009	+8%
Wichita St U	36,525	+6%
Pittsburg St U	16,308	+3%
Emporia St U	16,103	−1%
Fort Hays St U	15,730	+4%
Kansas Tech Inst	3,136	+7%
Washburn U of Topeka	4,446	+8%
Community colleges	27,056	+6%
Student aid	5,293	+11%
Other appropriations*	6,325	n/c
Total	**$ 350,735**	**+4%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 192,377	+14%
U of Louisville	94,817	+12%
Eastern Kentucky U	38,895	+10%
Western Kentucky U	38,218	+12%
Murray St U	28,892	+10%
Morehead St U	23,506	+11%
Northern Kentucky U	19,832	+11%
Kentucky St U	13,050	+17%
Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority	8,575	n/c
Other appropriations	10,793	n/c
Total	**$ 468,955**	**+15%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U	$ 309,637	−3%
Southern U	44,592	+4%
U of Southwestern La	34,824	−4%
Louisiana Tech U	25,562	−1%
Northeast Louisiana U	24,627	−3%
Southeastern La U	17,800	−2%
Northwestern St U of La	16,248	−4%
Nicholls St U	16,077	−4%
McNeese St U	17,652	−1%
Grambling St U	16,412	+11%
Delgado CC	12,438	+3%
Student aid	1,388	n/c
Other appropriations	4,465	n/c
Total	**$ 541,722**	**−3%**
MAINE		
U of Maine	$ 101,026	+39%
Maine Maritime Academy	4,028	+19%
Vocational education	16,302	+29%
Student aid	3,860	+61%
Total	**$ 125,216**	**+37%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland	$ 312,681	+22%
State colleges		
Towson	33,095	+13%
Morgan	24,361	+22%
Frostburg	14,387	+13%
Salisbury	12,027	+14%
U of Baltimore	11,745	+19%
Bowie	10,421	+18%
Coppin	9,631	+14%
St Mary's C of Maryland	6,270	+17%
Trustees	5,963	−13%
Community colleges	98,143	+6%
Aid to private colleges	16,675	+26%
Student aid	8,940	n/c
Other appropriations	5,636	n/c
Total	**$ 569,975**	**+17%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts	$ 251,154	+19%
U of Lowell	54,801	+36%
Southeastern Mass U	32,115	+26%
Salem St C	20,545	+17%
Bridgewater St C	19,513	+15%
Fitchburg St C	16,542	+17%
Worcester St C	13,177	+18%
Westfield St C	13,123	+14%
Framingham St C	13,012	+15%
Mass Maritime Academy	9,184	+18%
North Adams St C	8,925	+16%
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
Mass C of Art	$ 8,590	+11%
Community colleges	130,530	+20%
Student aid	75,300	+51%
Other appropriations	149,868	n/c
Total	**$ 816,379**	**+27%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 252,224	+23%
Michigan St U	222,464	+22%
Wayne St U	152,553	+22%
Western Michigan U	69,276	+20%
Eastern Michigan U	52,307	+21%
Central Michigan U	45,175	+21%
Ferris St C	33,339	+20%
Michigan Tech U	33,124	+24%
Northern Michigan U	32,020	+19%
Oakland U	29,900	+20%
Grand Valley St C	20,346	+21%
Saginaw Valley St C	12,242	+40%
Lake Superior St C	8,543	+19%
Community colleges	186,722	+17%
Student aid	77,717	n/c
Other appropriations	507	n/c
Total	**$1,228,559**	**+22%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 364,522	+18%
State universities	118,180	+11%
Area voc-tech insts	135,140	+16%
Community colleges	58,599	+10%
Mayo Medical School	916	−24%
Student aid	62,729	+11%
Other appropriations	7,101	n/c
Total	**$ 747,187**	**+15%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 81,790	+2%
Mississippi St U	68,834	−1%
U of Southern Mississippi	36,130	+1%
Jackson St U	14,765	−17%
Delta St U	9,156	−14%
Alcorn St U	6,579	−26%
Mississippi Valley State U	5,533	−26%
Mississippi U for Women	5,878	−31%
Vocational education	38,659	+1%
Community colleges	50,000	−1%
Student aid	792	n/c
Other appropriations	9,237	n/c
Total	**$ 327,353**	**−5%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri	$ 255,608	+28%
Southwest Missouri St U	37,770	+36%
Central Missouri St U	26,162	+23%
Southeast Missouri St U	25,196	+32%
Northeast Missouri St U	20,626	+37%
Northwest Missouri St U	14,934	+28%
Missouri Western St C	9,864	+21%
Missouri Southern St C	10,111	+32%
Lincoln U	8,338	+15%
Harris-Stowe C	4,213	+29%
Aid to public CC's	51,845	+20%
Student aid	8,644	+13%
Other appropriations	3,109	n/c
Total	**$ 476,420**	**+19%**
MONTANA		
U of Montana	$ 26,728	−2%
Montana St U	40,511	−4%
Eastern Montana C	10,441	−3%
Northern Montana C	6,051	−4%
Western Montana C	3,139	+6%
C of Mineral Science & Tech	7,984	−14%
Community colleges	3,102	−4%
Student aid	4,418	0%
Other appropriations	793	n/c
Total	**$ 103,167**	**−4%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 167,735	+2%
State colleges		
Kearney	11,585	+6%
Wayne	6,165	+1%
Chadron	5,874	+3%
Peru	3,231	−1%
System office	226	+6%
Aid to tech CC's	22,447	−3%
Coordinating commission	90	n/c
Total	**$ 217,355**	**+2%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada	$ 75,306	+33%
Community colleges	18,924	+36%
Other appropriations	8,189	n/c
Total	**$ 102,419**	**+30%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 31,694	+25%
Plymouth St C	6,073	+35%
Keene St C	5,680	+30%
Sch for Lifelong Learning	553	+92%
NH Tech Inst	2,947	+56%
Voc-tech insts	7,009	+39%
Other appropriations	2,005	n/c
Total	**$ 55,961**	**+31%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c: Not comparable
*: Estimated
†: Total is preliminary, and figures for campuses are not available.

for 1986-87, with Changes over 2 Years

	Appropriations 1986-87 (add 000)	2-year change
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U	$ 207,100	+20%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ	125,431	+22%
NJ Inst of Tech	32,030	+42%
Montclair St C	29,341	+17%
William Paterson C	27,621	+18%
Trenton St C	26,161	+16%
Kean C of NJ	24,584	+15%
Glassboro St C	24,485	+20%
Jersey City St C	21,839	+14%
Stockton St C	13,716	+15%
Ramapo C of NJ	12,637	+17%
Thomas A Edison St C	2,356	+26%
Aid to county colleges	83,765	+21%
Aid to private colleges	18,127	+42%
Student aid	71,356	+10%
Other appropriations*	178,028	n/c
Total	**$ 898,577**	**+19%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 106,223	+ 5%
New Mexico St U	66,599	– 3%
Eastern New Mexico U	19,753	– 4%
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	11,758	– 3%
NM Highlands U	9,629	– 2%
Western New Mexico U	6,767	+18%
Community colleges	6,362	+ 3%
Student aid	5,616	+32%
Other appropriations	845	n/c
Total	**$ 233,552**	**+ 2%**
NEW YORK		
State U of NY centers		
Stony Brook	$ 234,470	+19%
Buffalo	157,803	+ 7%
Albany	71,424	+ 4%
Binghamton	50,814	+ 8%
St U of NY med centers		
Downstate	122,802	+11%
Upstate	98,385	+ 9%
State U of NY colleges		
Buffalo	37,435	+ 3%
Brockport	26,167	– 7%
Oswego	27,781	0%
New Paltz	25,000	+ 2%
Oneonta	22,714	+ 1%
Cortland	22,346	+ 2%
Plattsburgh	21,819	+ 1%
Geneseo	20,169	– 1%
Potsdam	19,485	– 2%
Fredonia	20,185	+ 1%
Purchase	17,809	0%
Old Westbury	14,309	+ 2%
Statutory colleges		
Cornell U	87,869	+ 6%
Ceramics at Alfred U	5,598	+11%
Specialized colleges		
Environmental Science & Forestry	16,662	+ 8%
Empire State	12,998	+12%
Technology	10,644	+17%
Optometry	10,271	+18%
Maritime	7,865	+ 8%
Ag & tech colleges		
Farmingdale	26,684	+ 7%
Alfred	15,907	0%
Cobleskill	11,242	+ 2%
Morrisville	11,059	+ 3%
Delhi	10,747	+ 6%
Canton	9,160	+ 2%
University-wide programs	111,356	n/c
Aid to City U of NY	449,557	+ 7%
Aid to community colleges	275,530	+21%
Aid to private colleges	154,430	+17%
Student aid	451,183	n/c
Other appropriations	361,889	n/c
Less student fees and other income	–331,641	–21%
Total	**$2,720,779**	**+15%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 215,513	+21%
North Carolina St U	189,964	+23%
East Carolina U	92,606	+20%
Greensboro	42,361	+24%
Appalachian St U	39,679	+24%
Charlotte	39,542	+30%
NC A&T St U	28,718	+28%
Western Carolina U	28,339	+33%
NC Central U	22,970	+20%
Wilmington	23,011	+32%
Winston-Salem St U	13,002	+27%
Fayetteville St U	13,517	+40%
Asheville	11,067	+33%
Pembroke St U	10,696	+38%
Elizabeth City St U	9,397	+27%
NC Sch of the Arts	7,111	+33%
NC Memorial Hospital	24,937	+ 7%
Student aid	34,423	+19%
Other appropriations	17,706	+35%
CC's and tech insts	304,873	+19%
Veterans' aid	2,668	– 7%
Total	**$1,172,120**	**+22%**

	Appropriations 1986-87 (add 000)	2-year change
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 265,727	+21%
U of Cincinnati	119,168	+18%
U of Akron	61,496	+20%
Ohio U	56,655	+28%
Kent St U	55,461	+16%
U of Toledo	51,865	+21%
Wright St U	51,647	+33%
Bowling Green St U	50,723	+18%
Cleveland St U	46,482	+21%
Miami U	43,840	+24%
Youngstown St U	36,038	+20%
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	22,138	+16%
Central St U	12,052	+38%
Northeastern Med C	11,320	+16%
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	6,319	0%
Community colleges	78,243	+31%
Technical colleges	72,620	+35%
University branches	40,463	+24%
OHIO—Continued		
Student aid	50,528	n/c
Other appropriations	75,425	n/c
Total	**$1,208,210**	**+25%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 107,677	+ 4%
Oklahoma St U	100,561	+ 4%
Central St U	20,985	+ 3%
Northeastern Okla St U	13,842	+ 6%
Southwestern Okla St U	11,262	+ 3%
Cameron U	9,503	+ 2%
Southeastern Okla St U	8,699	+ 3%
East Central U	8,632	+ 6%
Okla C of Osteo Medicine	6,193	+ 3%
Langston U	4,648	+ 6%
Northwestern Okla St U	3,892	+ 1%
Okla Panhandle St U	3,624	+ 3%
U of Science & Arts	3,488	+ 2%
Community colleges	64,823	+ 3%
Other appropriations	17,723	n/c
Total	**$ 385,552**	**+ 5%**

	Appropriations 1986-87 (add 000)	2-year change
OREGON		
Oregon St U	$ 83,099	+24%
U of Oregon	48,158	+22%
Oregon Health Sci U	55,913	+18%
Portland St U	33,395	+23%
Southern Oregon St C	11,125	+24%
Oregon Inst of Tech	9,647	+26%
Western Oregon St C	8,771	+15%
Eastern Oregon St C	6,465	+19%
Community colleges	59,571	+10%
Student aid	11,013	+16%
Other appropriations	8,841	n/c
Total	**$ 335,998**	**+19%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 181,924	+12%
Temple U	110,283	+12%
U of Pittsburgh	100,324	+12%
Lincoln U	7,563	+13%
Indiana U of Pa	39,753	+13%
West Chester U of Pa	28,419	+13%
Bloomsburg U of Pa	21,275	+11%
Millersville U of Pa	21,178	+12%
Edinboro U of Pa	20,687	+16%
Slippery Rock U of Pa	20,175	+13%
Shippensburg U of Pa	19,324	+11%
Clarion U of Pa	19,286	+11%
Kutztown U of Pa	18,793	+12%
California U of Pa	17,153	+ 8%
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	15,820	+11%
Cheyney U of Pa	12,162	+ 8%
Mansfield U of Pa	12,002	+10%
Lock Haven U of Pa	11,709	+11%
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	3,049	+ 3%
Private, state-aided insts	61,627	+18%
Community colleges*	77,500	+12%
Other appropriations	288,976	n/c
Total	**$1,108,982**	**+12%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 58,294	+13%
Rhode Island C	26,472	+11%
CC of Rhode Island	21,046	+13%
Student aid	8,528	+ 9%
Other appropriations	2,809	n/c
Total	**$ 117,149**	**+12%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 143,877	+18%
Clemson U	96,125	+14%
Medical U of SC	94,267	+10%
South Carolina St C	17,388	– 1%
Winthrop C	16,443	+ 8%
C of Charleston	17,089	+10%
Citadel Military C of SC	12,306	+ 7%
Francis Marion C	9,497	+17%
Lander C	7,109	+17%
Commission on Higher Ed	3,252	n/c
Aid to private college students	15,815	+20%
Technical and comprehensive colleges	87,080	+24%
Total	**$ 520,248**	**+15%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
U of South Dakota	$ 24,770	+12%
South Dakota St U	30,307	+14%
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	7,721	+ 6%
Northern St C	6,648	+12%
Black Hills St C	5,221	+13%
Dakota St C	4,125	+ 7%
Vocational education	5,826	+49%
Student aid	430	+20%
Other appropriations	5,615	n/c
Less estimated tuition	–17,440	n/c
Total	**$ 73,223**	**+19%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee	$ 245,071	+20%
St U System		
Memphis	64,657	+23%
East Tennessee	42,684	+19%
Middle Tennessee	35,234	+22%
Tennessee Tech U	28,803	+23%
Tennessee	22,696	+10%
Austin Peay	15,012	+22%
Administration	2,024	+24%
Community colleges	58,567	+14%
State tech insts	27,278	+19%
Area voc-tech schools	23,242	+19%
Student aid	11,253	+53%
Other appropriations	31,562	n/c
Total	**$ 608,083**	**+23%**
TEXAS		
Total †	**$2,141,392**	**– 9%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 113,797	+ 9%
Utah St U	60,509	+13%
Weber St C	30,490	+ 8%
Utah Tech C Provo	11,331	+13%
Utah Tech C Salt Lake	13,146	+15%
Southern Utah St C	9,239	+11%
Snow C	5,251	+ 8%
Dixie C	5,465	+20%

How the States Rank

	1986-87 appropriations (a)		2-year change			10-year change		
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation(b)	adjusted for inflation(c)	Rank	not adjusted for inflation(d)	adjusted for inflation(e)	Rank
Alabama	$ 556,894,000	20	+11%	+ 5%	33	+122%	+ 15%	31
Alaska	207,086,000	39	–11%	–16%	50	+219%	+ 66%	3
Arizona	480,076,000	23	+27%	+21%	4	+160%	+ 35%	12
Arkansas	273,182,000	33	+10%	+ 4%	35	+138%	+ 23%	23
California	4,562,651,000	1	+18%	+11%	19	+150%	+ 29%	18
Colorado	423,132,000	26	+10%	+ 4%	34	+105%	+ 6%	38
Connecticut	368,648,000	29	+22%	+15%	12	+153%	+ 31%	15
Delaware	96,797,000	47	+14%	+ 8%	27	+123%	+ 16%	30
Florida	1,277,704,000	5	+24%	+18%	8	+194%	+ 52%	6
Georgia	714,004,000	14	+17%	+11%	22	+169%	+ 39%	11
Hawaii	220,845,000	37	+18%	+12%	18	+126%	+ 17%	29
Idaho	126,030,000	40	+12%	+ 6%	28	+ 82%	– 6%	48
Illinois	1,390,614,000	4	+18%	+11%	20	+100%	+ 3%	41
Indiana	660,532,000	16	+20%	+14%	13	+109%	+ 8%	35
Iowa	404,610,000	27	+ 3%	– 2%	43	+ 92%	0%	44
Kansas	350,735,000	30	+ 4%	– 1%	42	+102%	+ 5%	39
Kentucky	468,955,000	25	+15%	+ 9%	26	+128%	+ 18%	28
Louisiana	541,722,000	21	– 3%	– 8%	46	+151%	+ 30%	17
Maine	125,216,000	41	+37%	+30%	1	+194%	+ 53%	4
Maryland	569,975,000	19	+17%	+11%	21	+133%	+ 21%	25
Massachusetts	816,379,000	12	+27%	+21%	5	+248%	+ 81%	1
Michigan	1,228,559,000	6	+22%	+16%	10	+107%	+ 7%	37
Minnesota	747,187,000	13	+15%	+ 9%	25	+130%	+ 19%	27
Mississippi	327,353,000	32	– 5%	–10%	46	+113%	+ 10%	34
Missouri	476,420,000	24	+19%	+13%	16	+101%	+ 4%	40
Montana	103,167,000	45	– 4%	– 9%	47	+116%	+ 12%	33
Nebraska	217,355,000	38	+ 2%	– 3%	45	+ 78%	– 8%	49
Nevada	102,419,000	46	+30%	+23%	3	+142%	+ 25%	22
New Hampshire	55,961,000	49	+31%	+24%	2	+145%	+ 27%	21
New Jersey	898,577,000	11	+19%	+13%	15	+227%	+ 70%	2
New Mexico	233,552,000	36	+ 2%	– 3%	44	+185%	+ 48%	8
New York	2,720,779,000	2	+15%	+ 9%	23	+117%	+ 13%	32
North Carolina	1,172,120,000	8	+22%	+16%	11	+187%	+ 49%	7
North Dakota	124,430,000	42	+11%	+ 5%	32	+155%	+ 32%	13
Ohio	1,208,210,000	7	+25%	+19%	7	+145%	+ 27%	20
Oklahoma	385,552,000	28	+ 5%	– 1%	41	+153%	+ 31%	14
Oregon	335,998,000	31	+19%	+13%	14	+ 90%	– 1%	45
Pennsylvania	1,108,982,000	9	+12%	+ 6%	30	+ 66%	– 13%	50
Rhode Island	117,149,000	43	+12%	+ 6%	29	+108%	+ 8%	36
South Carolina	520,248,000	22	+15%	+ 9%	24	+147%	+ 28%	19
South Dakota	73,223,000	48	+19%	+13%	17	+ 86%	– 4%	46
Tennessee	608,083,000	18	+23%	+16%	9	+169%	+ 40%	10
Texas	2,141,392,000	3	– 9%	–14%	49	+133%	+ 21%	24
Utah	257,249,000	34	+ 9%	+ 3%	37	+152%	+ 31%	16
Vermont	46,778,000	50	+12%	+ 6%	31	+132%	+ 21%	26
Virginia	901,452,000	10	+26%	+20%	6	+185%	+ 48%	9
Washington	609,937,000	17	+ 9%	+ 3%	38	+ 97%	+ 2%	42
West Virginia	241,087,000	35	+10%	+ 4%	36	+ 93%	0%	43
Wisconsin	666,525,000	15	+ 8%	+ 2%	39	+ 83%	– 5%	47
Wyoming	111,583,000	44	+ 7%	+ 2%	40	+194%	+ 53%	5
Total U. S.	**$ 32,377,114,000**		**+14%**	**+ 8%**		**+134%**	**+ 21%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to colleges and universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1986-87 over 1984-85, as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(c) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 5.5 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for June, 1986, and June, 1984.

(d) Increase in appropriations for 1986-87 over 1976-77, as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(e) Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 92.8 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for June, 1986, and June, 1976.

Continued on Following Page

FACT-FILE—Continued

1986-87 State Appropriations for Higher Education

	Appropriations 1986-87 (add 000)	2-year change
UTAH—Continued		
C of Eastern Utah	4,687	+19%
Other appropriations	3,334	n/c
Total	**$ 257,249**	**+ 9%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 24,731	+10%
State colleges	12,352	+14%
Student aid	9,600	+14%
Other appropriations	95	n/c
Total	**$ 46,778**	**+12%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 144,838	+23%
Va Commonwealth U	150,840	+31%
U of Virginia	132,989	+22%
Old Dominion U	40,446	+19%
C of William and Mary	34,966	+22%
George Mason U	40,271	+29%
James Madison U	26,348	+31%
Norfolk St U	22,441	+25%
Radford U	18,200	+34%
Virginia St U	13,598	+ 2%
Longwood C	8,897	+27%
Mary Washington C	8,174	+17%
Virginia Military Inst	8,470	+35%
Christopher Newport C	7,566	+21%
Community colleges	148,403	+16%
Student aid	37,712	+24%
VIRGINIA—Continued		
Other appropriations	57,293	n/c
Total	**$ 961,452**	**+26%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 179,841	+ 8%
Washington St U	107,259	+ 8%
Western Washington U	30,667	+ 9%
Eastern Washington U	29,546	+ 7%
Central Washington U	25,295	+ 8%
Evergreen St C	13,769	+ 7%
Community colleges	205,560	+ 9%
Student aid	15,977	+29%
Other appropriations	2,023	n/c
Total	**$ 609,937**	**+ 9%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 107,661	+ 9%
Marshall U	30,393	+12%
Fairmont St C	9,147	+12%
W Va Inst of Tech	8,043	+11%
West Virginia St C	7,737	+10%
West Liberty St C	6,626	+ 7%
Shepherd C	6,140	+15%
Concord C	5,322	+ 8%
W Va C of Graduate Studies	4,643	+10%
Glenville St C	4,518	+ 8%
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	4,412	+ 7%
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued		
Bluefield St C	4,330	+11%
Community colleges	10,388	+ 9%
Student aid	4,310	+ 2%
Other appropriations	27,417	n/c
Total	**$ 241,987**	**+10%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$ 216,142	+ 6%
Milwaukee	68,037	+10%
Oshkosh	26,072	+ 5%
Eau Claire	25,133	+ 4%
Stevens Point	21,306	+ 3%
Whitewater	21,259	+ 7%
La Crosse	19,850	+ 5%
Stout	18,894	+ 6%
River Falls	14,796	+ 6%
Platteville	14,159	+ 6%
Parkside	14,044	+14%
Green Bay	12,482	+ 7%
Superior	8,714	+11%
Two-year centers	18,010	+ 6%
Extension	33,963	+ 8%
Systemwide programs	16,851	+ 7%
Medical C of Wisconsin	5,501	−15%
Voc-tech adult education	80,842	+13%
Higher education aids board	30,670	+20%
Total	**$ 666,525**	**+ 8%**

Biennial Appropriations

	Appropriations 1985-87 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH DAKOTA		
North Dakota St U	$ 91,112	+12%
U of North Dakota	90,076	+15%
ND St Sch of Science	18,504	+ 2%
Minot St C	13,016	+11%
Dickinson St C	9,368	+10%
Valley City St C	7,415	+ 9%
Mayville St C	6,388	+ 9%
Community colleges	9,497	+51%
Student aid	1,310	+15%
Other appropriations	2,173	n/c
Total	**$ 248,960**	**+11%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 150,387	+ 5%
Community colleges	65,958	+14%
Other appropriations	6,821	n/c
Total	**$ 223,166**	**+ 7%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable
* Estimated
† Total is preliminary, and figures for campuses are not available.

'Chambers' Figures Widely Used, Often Misused

Continued from Page 1

called the staff of the Board of Regents "idiots" for underreporting the state's spending to the Illinois center.

Representatives of the regents blamed the disagreement on discrepancies in the ways various states account for spending on vocational education. Since South Dakota doesn't include its vocational programs in the pot of money it reserves for higher education, as do other states, they said, the state's higher-education budget always looks slimmer than it really is.

Proving Their Points

Says Gwen B. Pruyne, managing editor of the Illinois center's newsletter on state appropriations: "After working at this for 14 years, it's clear that people use the numbers to prove the point they want to make."

Edward R. Hines, director of the center, says there are three main reactions to the numbers:

► States that view themselves as leaders in higher education will always try to improve, regardless of their precise ranking. They will always attempt to demonstrate they are at or near the top.

► People who want to increase appropriations for higher education hope their state will receive a low ranking so they can better make their case.

► Officials who take a pragmatic view of funding higher education express concern that their rankings are not high, but say that, given the condition of the state, they can't expect to be doing too much better.

Higher-education officials disagree over the importance of the Chambers numbers in persuading legislators to boost spending.

Susan Weeks, director of planning, studies, and analysis for the Oregon State System of Higher Education, says her office prepares a report for legislators every year comparing the state's spending on higher education to that of other states. "We want legislators to have a context to understand our requests and how we compare to other states," she says, "and I think it has helped."

Brenda N. Albright, deputy executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, says reports to legislators comparing financial support for colleges in Tennessee and other states have been "an important factor" in increasing appropriations there.

Dwayne R. Rogers, vice-chancellor for administration at the Ohio Board of Regents, is more skeptical. "I'm not sure we've ever won a dollar over those rankings," he says. "You win dollars with your programs, when there's a match between your programs and the needs of the state."

But he acknowledges, "There is an expectation of wanting to know how Ohio is doing compared to other states. And we do not miss the opportunity to point out that our ranking has been historically low."

John T. Bragg, chairman of the Tennessee House Finance, Ways, and Means Committee, says legislators do follow state rankings. "We do look at those figures, and we're proud when we pass another state."

He adds, however, "Your resources always limit your ability to try to improve. I'm not sure people are willing to levy another tax to improve on one of those rankings."

Although they continue to use rankings to compare the states, most higher-education officials say rankings of appropriations on a per-capita or income basis—as were published in *The Chronicle* in recent years but have now been discontinued—have little or no validity. Those rankings, they say, fail to consider the numerous differences in states' financing of higher education and the needs of colleges and universities from state to state.

Comparability Not the Aim

Mr. Hines of Illinois State explains that the aim of the Chambers report has not been "comparability." Says Mr. Hines: "Our goals are timeliness and accuracy."

Financial analysts say the Chambers numbers do meet those goals. The report is released in October of the fiscal year it covers, and the center regularly updates and corrects its information. Most other reports on state appropriations and college budgets are not available for at least another six months.

The problems arise in the ways the rankings get used.

State-to-State Differences

D. Kent Halstead, a research economist at the U.S. Department of Education, calls the Chambers numbers "good, early descriptive data on what states are doing," but he adds, "Comparing state to state by using the per-capita rankings is absolutely meaningless and distorted. It's like comparing rainfall per capita."

Mr. Halstead, who also runs his own research organization—which makes such comparisons using additional information—says there are too many differences in the ways states support higher education for comparisons based on the Chambers numbers to be valid.

State higher-education officials cite a number of such differences:

Local support. The Chambers numbers include only appropriations from state tax revenue. In 30 states, local taxes help pay for community colleges, providing the bulk of the money in many states.

By excluding those contributions, says Jackie Johnson, a senior policy associate for the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Chambers numbers unfairly represent the condition of higher education in states with a history of local support for community colleges.

Ms. Johnson conducts an annual study of local support. For 1984-85, local support in California, New York, and Illinois amounted to more than 10 per cent of those states' appropriations under the Chambers numbers.

Including local tax support would change the order of some of the rankings. On appropriations from state taxes alone, Texas outspent New York by $8-million in 1984-85. But if local tax appropriations are added in, New York outspent Texas by $140-million.

Total local support nationwide for that year was $1.8-billion. Total state tax support, as calculated by Chambers, was $28.3-billion.

Tuition. In states that rely on high tuition rates to support higher education, the Chambers numbers "simply don't let you know how well colleges and universities are being funded," says Ohio's Mr. Rogers.

Historically, he says, Ohio has had high tuition rates, so comparisons between its appropriations and those of other states "really can't be done with much precision."

Says William H. Pickens, executive director of the California Postsecondary Education Commission: "Say two states increase their appropriations by the same percentage, but in one state, they also increased tuition 10 per cent. Rankings based on Chambers numbers would tell you the same thing happened in both states."

Last year in Texas, for example, the Chambers numbers showed a 3-per-cent decrease in state support from two years earlier. Lieut. Gov. William P. Hobby, a Democrat, protested in a letter to *The Chronicle* that the figure distorted the condition of the state's colleges. Because the Legislature increased tuition that year—for the first time since 1957—Mr. Hobby said it had actually increased support for the two-year period by 4.8 per cent.

Health and agricultural education. Many states include money for medical education, agricultural research, and other specialized areas with their appropriations for colleges and universities. Those funds, which generally do not affect the experiences of most students and faculty members, give the appearance that some institutions are better supported than they actually may be, says Mark D. Musick, director of state services and information for the Southern Regional Education Board.

Many of the public universities in Texas have medical schools, which are extremely expensive for the state to operate, attached to them, whereas very few universities in such states as Arkansas or Mississippi have such facilities, he says.

Enrollment patterns. California's Mr. Pickens says that even appropriations per student can be deceiving. He notes that a higher percentage of the students in higher education in his state attend community colleges, which are less expensive to finance than are research universities.

That enables California to serve more students with less tax money, he says, so comparisons involving California should be calculated on the basis of the number of students at each type of institution.

The Chambers numbers also do not reflect changes in enrollment, Mr. Pickens says. "If you've got a 20-per-cent increase in appropriations, you can't make any judgment on the state without knowing whether it's for enrollment increases, new programs, or what," he says.

Mr. Halstead maintains that states with higher percentages of students attending private colleges or out-of-state institutions make it even more difficult to compare states using the Chambers numbers. The funds for higher education in such states are serving a smaller percentage of the states' students than the funds in other states.

State classification systems. Some states place certain expenses—such as fringe benefits for faculty members and vocational-education programs—in their totals for the Chambers system while others place those expenses in other budget accounts, says Mr. Hines. Fringe benefits are sometimes included in a pool for all state employees, and vocational education is frequently counted as part of appropriations for secondary education, he adds.

Mr. Hines says his center tries to establish uniform guidelines for state finance officers to use in sending him information on their states, but those two areas have been particularly difficult to resolve. As a consequence, some states include those appropriations and others do not.

Although many state officials are aware of the limitations of the Chambers figures, few expect the misuse of the numbers to stop.

"They are a currency of sorts with political leaders," says the S.R.E.B.'s Mr. Musick. "It's sort of like the S.A.T. scores. They have value, but they are used in ways for which they aren't designed or intended."

State Funds for Higher Education Top $32-Billion in 1986-87, Up 14 Pct. in 2 Years

Continued from Page 1

accomplish objectives that can be measured and are related to larger state purposes," he said.

Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, and Tennessee are among those moving in that direction, Mr. Hines said. The new programs can have a variety of objectives: economic development, job training and retraining, teacher education, increasing the enrollment of minority-group students, and improving the undergraduate curriculum. In addition, several states are providing "incentive funding" for gains in quality and productivity, he said.

'May Well Be Bellwether'

While the amounts allocated to special programs are small compared to total spending, they do represent a significant share of the "new money," or money beyond the base-line budget, that is available to campuses, according to Mr. Hines.

"These programs signal a new dimension in higher-education financing which may well be the bellwether for future state support," he said.

Another important feature of this year's report is the large increases in some states for student aid, he added. In California, Georgia, Illinois, and Massachusetts, for example, the percentage gain in student aid was larger than that for the total.

Since 1985-86, appropriations have risen by $1.7-billion, or 6 per cent. Over the last decade, they have risen by $18.5-billion, or 134 per cent.

Adjusted for inflation, the nationwide two-year increase was 8 per cent and the 10-year gain was 21 per cent.

California led the states this year with appropriations of $4.5-billion, followed by New York with $2.7-billion and Texas with $2.1-billion. Six additional states topped $1-billion: Florida, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The figures indicate a continuing economic recovery for states in the Northeast, with most of them reporting gains above the national average, and continuing weaknesses in the oil states and in some farm states.

Capital Expenditures Excluded

Mr. Hines cautioned that the figures are not absolutely comparable because of differences in state budgeting and reporting practices.

The purpose of the report is to present a "reasonably complete and timely" overview of state tax appropriations, he said.

The figures are published as soon as they are available in *Grapevine*, the center's monthly newsletter.

The appropriations cover state tax funds for college operating costs, for student aid, and for state coordinating or governing boards. They exclude capital expenditures and omit all other sources of money, such as federal and local aid, tuition and fees, charitable contributions, and revenue from auxiliary enterprises.

The figures include money allocated to other state agencies that ultimately goes to colleges and universities, such as appropriations for medical education that are made through state health agencies.

More States Revise Figures

Increasingly, Mr. Hines said, states are making revisions in their initial appropriations. Fiscal conditions are generally tighter in the states, and legislators and governors are monitoring spending commitments more closely, he said. In this year's report, for example, the figure for Texas, which shows a 9-per-cent decline over two years, is preliminary.

Earlier this month Texas legislators reduced aid to higher education and state budget officials have not yet completed a new set of appropriations figures that reflect that action. The updated report will appear in a future issue of *The Chronicle*.

"There's no question that we're in a situation of declining support," said Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner of the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System.

He said that even with the addition of tuition revenue, which in Texas goes into the general fund and is appropriated to the institutions, he expects a falling off.

"The momentum has seriously slowed," he said.

Ronald W. Sparks, vice-chancellor for finance at the University of Nevada system, said an economic turnabout had accounted for the state's 30-per-cent gain in the current biennium.

"There was more money, and we got a larger share of it," he said, noting that the percentage of general-fund revenues going to higher education had increased from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. "Unlike so many other states, our system is a growing one," he said. "Our enrollments are increasing."

"In New Hampshire, revenues have gone up and remained steady," said Edward R. Smith, vice-chancellor for financial affairs at the University System of New Hampshire. The economy is on a upswing, he said: The population is growing, more businesses are opening, and last winter's good ski season produced considerable tax revenue. People are increasingly realizing that strong support for education can promote economic growth, he said. "Governor Sununu, who was a professor at Tufts University, is very higher-education-oriented," he added.

Full Report in January

While New Hampshire's appropriations over all have increased 31 per cent in the last two years and the university system's have grown by about 23 per cent, Mr. Smith noted that the state was near the bottom in total dollars. This year its $56-million in state support places it 49th, just above Vermont.

The complete report, *State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1986-1987*, will be available in January. It will include detailed state tables containing current figures and, because about half of the states made appropriations changes last year, revised figures for 1985-86. The report will also include an analysis of financing trends over time and by region. It will be published by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. It is free for association members and $3.50 for others.

New Editors Continue the Work of a Pioneer in Education

NORMAL, ILL.

The motto of *Grapevine*, the monthly report on state appropriations for higher education, is "Timely data circulated while current."

To Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne, the two people who put out the report, living up to that standard is a point of pride.

"The numbers have some limitations, but we're first out of the chute," says Mr. Hines, who is the director of the Illinois State University Center for Higher Education and the editor of *Grapevine*, which has 1,000 subscribers.

For the last six months he and Ms. Pruyne, the newsletter's managing editor, have been working with a network of budget officials in the 50 states to provide the first comprehensive overview of the state tax appropriations for higher education this academic year.

"It's very much a combined effort," says Mr. Hines. Ms. Pruyne does many of the nuts-and-bolts tasks, such as reviewing the figures to make sure they're as comparable as possible with those from earlier years and calculating percentage changes, while Mr. Hines analyzes this year's financing trends. They share the job of working with their state correspondents to make sure the figures are as accurate and timely as possible.

The pace here has been hectic, especially since Labor Day.

"After the figures are in I heave a huge sigh of relief," says Ms. Pruyne.

But the work doesn't end there.

Once the full report is out, the phone starts ringing. "Part of my job is to explain to people what we do and what we don't do, and to give them some direction about how to find what they're looking for," explains Ms. Pruyne.

'An Enriching Experience'

Both of them love their work.

"I don't feel like this is a job," says Ms. Pruyne. "It's an enriching experience for me, and I'm glad to come to work in the morning."

"I could do it 24 hours a day," says Mr. Hines.

The two are continuing the work of M. M. Chambers, a professor of education at the university who founded *Grapevine* in 1958 and edited it until his death at age 87 last November. Mr. Chambers's pioneering work is widely recognized by researchers and state officials.

Ms. Pruyne, who has worked on *Grapevine* since 1973, says the job has given her "graduate-level training" in education finance. "Dr. Chambers was my personal tutor," she says.

Filling Chambers's Shoes

Mr. Hines, who began working with Mr. Chambers in 1981, says he finds editing *Grapevine* a bit daunting.

"It's a huge pair of shoes to fill, and that's one of the reasons why I did not try to replicate *Grapevine* in Dr. Chambers's image, but go in related but different directions."

His goals are to make technical revisions in the figures, which states are increasingly adjusting after the initial appropriation; to work more closely with state higher-education financial officers to improve the report's usefulness; to publish short essays by finance experts; and to improve the presentation of the data.

With the death of Mr. Chambers, higher education lost one of its most "unabashedly optimistic" supporters, Mr. Hines says. "He totally believed in the theory of investing in higher education for the good of a[n] society."

That spirit was reflected in every issue of *Grapevine*.

A typical example of what Ms. Pruyne calls "that optimistic voice booming through the gloom" appeared in a column in the January 1985 issue under the headline "Selected Upbeat Observations."

Wrote Mr. Chambers: "The persistently predicted nose-dive in higher education enrollments has not occurred; nor has any calamitous or catastrophic nationwide cut-back of financial support appeared either in tax support from governmental units or in private philanthropic giving.

"It is not to be doubted that depressive and unstable economic conditions, including erratic inflation and unemployment, have brought much uncertainty, some of which currently continues; but some bright spots in the gloom are discernible."

"Some say that *Grapevine* had too much homespun philosophy and that it should have been a more scholarly report," Ms. Pruyne says. "But that was the flavor of it."

She said that, sometimes, she thought that Mr. Chambers was a bit too upbeat. She recalls that during the recession of the mid-1970's, it was widely feared that deep cutbacks would cripple higher education: "Dr. Chambers said, 'No, the public is not going to let that happen.' "

"And as it turned out, he was really right." —JEAN EVANGELAUF

JERRY LIEBENSTEIN, ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Edward Hines and Gwen Pruyne edit the "Grapevine," a monthly report founded in 1958 by M. M. Chambers.

Va. Governor Seeks College Drug Policy

RICHMOND

Virginia Gov. Gerald L. Baliles, a Democrat, has asked the State Council of Higher Education to develop a model policy for colleges to use in preventing the use of illegal drugs.

He also asked the presidents of all of the state's public colleges and universities to meet and adopt a uniform policy on drugs, based on the council's recommendations, by the end of next month.

Governor Baliles announced his requests at a forum on drug abuse at Central Virginia Community College. "Law enforcement alone won't solve the problem; neither will education and rehabilitation programs. A comprehensive response will be the only effective one," he said.

Federal Appropriations for Higher Education for Fiscal 1987

	Fiscal 1986 budget	Fiscal 1987 budget
Department of Education		
Student assistance		
Pell Grants	$3,570,262,000	$3,900,000,000
Supplemental Grants	394,762,000	412,500,000
College Work-Study	567,023,000	582,500,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,732,000	76,000,000
National Direct Student Loans	208,626,000	215,000,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	3,259,975,000	3,004,000,000
Graduate support		
Graduate and professional opportunities	11,245,000	11,750,000
Public-service fellowships	2,393,000	2,500,000
National graduate fellowships	2,393,000	3,400,000
Institutional assistance		
International education	30,671,000	32,050,000
Cooperative education	13,781,000	14,400,000
Veterans Cost of Instruction	2,871,000	3,000,000
Interest subsidies for facilities	22,490,000	23,000,000
Facilities construction grants	9,570,000	0
Facilities loans and insurance	17,891,000	19,205,000
Law School Clinical Experience	1,435,000	1,500,000
Aid to disadvantaged		
Developing institutions	135,136,000	146,208,000
College-aid migrant programs	1,148,000	1,200,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	4,785,000	5,000,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	168,786,000	176,370,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,435,000	1,500,000
Bilingual education		
Training grants	32,121,000	33,564,000
Bilingual vocational training	3,527,000	3,686,000
Library resources		
Research libraries	5,742,000	6,000,000
Training and demonstration	957,000	1,000,000
Education for the handicapped		
Postsecondary programs	5,264,000	5,900,000
Research and development	16,080,000	18,000,000
Personnel development	61,154,000	67,730,000
Rehabilitation training	25,838,000	29,550,000
National Institute of Handicapped Research	41,963,000	46,500,000
Education research and statistics	56,999,000	63,578,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	12,163,000	13,700,000
Office for Civil Rights	42,704,000	43,000,000
Women's educational equity	5,741,000	3,500,000
Science and math education	43,057,000	80,000,000
Vocational education	813,113,000	882,157,000
Adult education	97,579,000	105,981,000
Arts and Humanities		
National Endowment for the Arts	158,538,000	165,810,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	134,582,000	138,490,000
Institute of Museum Services	20,474,000	21,250,000
National Archives and Records Administration	97,004,000	100,321,000
Department of Agriculture		
Cooperative state research service	276,146,000	300,573,000
Extension service	328,009,000	332,172,000
Department of Defense		
Basic research	960,400,000	920,514,000
Department of Energy		
General science	655,928,000	708,400,000

	Fiscal 1986 budget	Fiscal 1987 budget
Department of Health and Human Services		
National Institutes of Health		
Library of Medicine	55,273,000	61,838,000
International Center	10,783,000	11,420,000
Institute on Aging		
Research grants	103,341,000	127,641,000
Education and training	5,270,000	7,163,000
Institute of Child Health & Human Development		
Research grants	223,817,000	269,606,000
Education and training	13,303,000	14,449,000
Research resources		
Research grants	276,724,000	307,454,000
Education and training	1,029,000	1,234,000
Cancer Institute		
Research grants	707,657,000	825,637,000
Education and training	29,512,000	31,728,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences		
Research grants	422,382,000	490,552,000
Education and training	55,239,000	64,446,000
Institute of Environmental Health		
Research grants	71,105,000	81,697,000
Education and training	8,136,000	9,003,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute		
Research grants	626,419,000	712,197,000
Education and training	38,477,000	38,029,000
Institute of Dental Research		
Research grants	63,618,000	76,002,000
Education and training	4,366,000	4,877,000
Inst. of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases		
Research grants	341,594,000	406,386,000
Education and training	19,714,000	21,084,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases		
Research grants	248,225,000	330,759,000
Education and training	10,770,000	10,125,000
Inst. of Neurological & Communicative Disorders		
Research grants	325,105,000	391,735,000
Education and training	12,587,000	13,952,000
Eye Institute		
Research grants	151,029,000	176,942,000
Education and training	5,007,000	5,669,000
Arthritis Institute		
Research grants	94,022,000	118,340,000
Education and training	5,867,000	6,433,000
Center for Nursing Research	11,197,000	19,000,000
Total N.I.H.	5,270,852,000	6,160,660,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, & Mental Health Admin.		
Research	320,053,000	381,481,000
Education and training	39,237,000	38,750,000
Health-professions education and training	186,722,000	205,710,000
National Science Foundation		
Science and engineering education	53,161,000	99,000,000
Research	1,294,060,000	1,406,150,000
Total N.S.F.	1,456,329,000	1,622,850,000
Environmental Protection Agency		
Research and development	213,793,000	202,500,000
Miscellaneous		
Peace Corps	124,410,000	130,000,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	157,905,000	165,000,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	715,836,000	650,000,000
U.S. Information Service educational and cultural exchanges	134,458,000	145,000,000
Veterans' readjustment benefits	877,569,000	741,150,000

In Federal Agencies

Data collection. The following agencies have submitted lists of their data-collection requests to the office of Management and Budget for review: Department of Education (*Federal Register*, October 22, Page 37,473), National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (*Federal Register*, October 21, Page 37,355), Veterans Administration (*Federal Register*, October 22, Page 37,537).

Records schedules. The National Archives and Records Administration has published a list of federal agencies and their requests for establishing permanent records of agency activities. The list also includes current records that are no longer considered useful and are scheduled for disposal. The public has until December 22 to comment (*Federal Register*, October 21, Pages 37,354-5).

Student aid. The Department of Education has proposed regulations to amend standards for determining which higher-education institutions may be attended by recipients of federal student aid. The public has until December 22 to comment (*Federal Register*, October 21, Pages 37,366-67).

Student aid. The Department of Education has announced selection criteria for participation in the "Institutional Quality Control Pilot Project." The purpose of the project is to establish procedures that can be used at individual institutions to reduce problems and errors in the distribution of federal student aid. A deadline of November 17 has been set for institutions to apply to participate in the program; the public has until that same date to comment on the proposed criteria (*Federal Register*, October 17, Pages 37,136-7).

Student aid. The Department of Education has proposed changes that would amend current rules for distributing student aid. The changes would exempt institutions that have established specific evaluation procedures for administering Pell Grants, National Direct Student Loans, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and Guaranteed Student Loans from complying with certain procedures for verifying information supplied by student-aid applicants in academic 1986-87 and 1987-88. The public has until November 17 to comment (*Federal Register*, October 17, Pages 37,132-3).

Research. The National Institutes of Health have announced that certain research committees authorized under the Health Research Extension Act of 1985 have been re-established (*Federal Register*, October 16, Pages 36,661-2).

Federal Grants

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

University of Kansas. To study forest-threatening dry nitrogen particles suspended in the wind: $374,000.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

California State University at Fullerton. For research on the impact of the hand-held calculator on elementary-school mathematics curricula: $812,541.

University of Georgia. To design a new approach to geometry and measurement: $543,799.

Kent State University. For research on mathematics curricula: $525,553.

New York University. For research on elementary-school mathematics curricula: $793,649.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

University of Tulsa. For research in the department of psychology on "development and evaluation of a methodology for composing effective naval teams": $320,000.

Washington People

Howard A. Schneiderman, senior vice-president for research and development at the Monsanto Corporation (St. Louis), has been nominated by President Reagan to be a member of the National Science Board.

Sheila Burke Tate, senior vice-president of Burson-Marsteller in Washington, has been nominated by President Reagan to be a member of the board of directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Colleges Get $110-Million for Projects Not Subject to Competitive Review

WASHINGTON

The omnibus fiscal 1987 spending measure passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan includes more than $110-million in special projects for individual universities.

About $98-million of that is to come from the Department of Energy. None of the projects to be supported—most of which involve the construction of campus buildings—have been subject to competitive reviews. Such awards have been controversial, with proponents contending that Congress uses them to help institutional "have-nots" and opponents saying that they have led to "pork-barrel science."

The 12 universities that will receive Energy Department money and the amounts they will get are:

The University of Alabama at Birmingham, $12.3-million; Arizona State University, $5-million; Atlanta University, $7.5-million; Brown University, $5-million; Columbia University, $4-million; Florida State University, $11.4-million; Indiana University, $3.8-million; Iowa State University, $6-million; University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, $3-million; University of Oregon, $22.9-million; Oregon Graduate Center, $1.2-million; University of South Carolina, $16.3-million.

Congress also told the Environmental Protection Agency to give Tufts University $2.5-million and the Department of Education to award $1-million to the Johns Hopkins University, and $2.9-million to Alabama at Birmingham.

Congress also told the Agriculture Department to give about $65.9-million to about two dozen universities for special projects that have not gone through merit reviews or competitions. However, the awards do not stir up the kind of controversy that other special stipends have. Congress has long given Agriculture Department money to the group of institutions that make up the nation's land-grant system.

Congress seldom explains such awards in great detail. Colleges are sometimes referred to in the measure, for example, only by their initials. That means there are almost certainly other academic beneficiaries tucked away in the spending bill that nobody has found yet.

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